



FACTS ON FILE

WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WORLD AFFAIRS

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

'Ike' Asks Limited A-Ban. Pres. Eisenhower personally appealed to Soviet Premier Khrushchev Apr. 13 to accept a limited agreement to ban nuclear weapons tests on the earth's surface and in the atmosphere to an altitude of 50 kilometers (approximately 31 miles).

The President's message was made public by the White House Apr. 20 after Semyon K. Tsarapkin, the Soviet delegate to U.S.-British-Soviet talks in Geneva on an atomic test ban, inadvertently had disclosed its existence earlier that day.*

Mr. Eisenhower, who said he had discussed the current Geneva talks with British Prime Min. Macmillan, told Khrushchev that "these negotiations must not be permitted completely to fail." The President asserted that the U.S. "strongly seeks a lasting agreement for the discontinuance of nuclear weapons tests." This, he said, would be "an important step toward reduction of international tensions" & "further agreement on substantial measures of disarmament." But Mr. Eisenhower asserted that the proposed agreement must "be subject to fully effective safeguards . . . and we believe that the present proposals of the Soviet Union fall short of providing [this] assurance." "Therefore," the President warned, "no basis for agreement is now in sight."

However, Mr. Eisenhower said, "there is a way in which we can hold fast to the progress already made in these negotiations" and put into effect "initial agreements which are within our grasp." The President then proposed:

● That the U.S., Britain & USSR agree to apply a nuclear test ban "in phases, beginning with a prohibition

of nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere." "A simplified control system for atmospheric tests up to 50 km. could be readily derived from the [1958] Geneva experts' report." Such a system "would not require the automatic on-site inspection which has created the major stumbling-block in the negotiations so far."

● If the U.S., Britain & USSR could agree to "implementation of the first—and . . . most important—phase of a test suspension agreement, our negotiators could continue to explore with new hope the political & technical problems involved in extending the agreement . . . to cover all nuclear weapons testing. Meanwhile, fears of unrestricted resumption of . . . testing . . . with attendant additions to levels of radioactivity would be allayed, and we would be gaining practical experience & confidence in the operation of an international control system."

The President reiterated to Khrushchev that "if you are prepared to change your present position on the veto [over inspection of reported test ban violations], on procedures for on-site inspection, and on . . . concrete measures for high-altitude detection," the U.S. was prepared to enter into "a comprehensive agreement for suspension of nuclear weapons tests."

The British Foreign Office disclosed Apr. 21 that Prime Min. Macmillan had written to Khrushchev "warmly commending" Mr. Eisenhower's proposals despite Britain's preference for a comprehensive test ban.

Soviet delegate Tsarapkin reiterated to the Geneva conference Apr. 15 that the USSR would insist on a comprehensive test ban as a fundamental condition for an East-West treaty ending such tests. Delegates agreed Apr. 17 on a draft preamble for the proposed treaty. It expressed the hope that all nations would join in banning all nuclear tests as a step toward controlled world disarmament and international cooperation on peaceful use of atomic energy. [See p. 114F2]

(Dr. Edward Teller, a leading U.S. H-bomb scientist, suggested Apr. 17 that all nations be invited to participate in an experimental nuclear blast 100 million miles in space to test the theory of relativity. Teller, addressing the World Congress of Flight in Las Vegas, Nev., said that such a detonation would provide a complete radiation spectrum at a known instant and permit checking of the relativity theory that all electromagnetic waves travel at the speed of light in a vacuum.) [See p. 89B1]

Week in Headlines

International

Eisenhower asked Khrushchev to join in ban on nuclear tests to altitude of 31 miles.

U.S. reaffirmed rejection of ceiling on flights to Berlin.

Dalai Lama denounced Chinese Red policies in Tibet.

Castro visited U.S.

Panama charged rebel plot to Roberto Arias, freed his wife (ballerina Margot Fonteyn) after questioning.

United States

Herter succeeded Dulles as Secy. of State.

Montana prison rebellion crushed after 2-day siege.

GERMANY

McElroy Rejects Air Curb. Soviet efforts to impose a 10,000-foot ceiling on Western military flights to Berlin were rejected unequivocally Apr. 16 by U.S. Defense Secy. Neil H. McElroy. Addressing a Washington news conference, McElroy said that the U.S. would exercise its right to fly aircraft in the 3 Berlin air corridors "at whatever altitude we choose," and that "from time to time" the U.S. would continue to send jet-prop C-130 transports to West Berlin at altitudes above the Soviet limit. He insisted that the C-130s, which "fly much more economically at a higher altitude," were being used because they carry "heavy loads." The "demonstration" of U.S. rights in the Berlin air lanes was, he said, "a by-product" of the planes' operating characteristics.

American authorities in Berlin protested to the Berlin Air Safety Center Apr. 16 against the Soviet AF's escorting of a C-130 sent to Berlin Apr. 15 at 20,000 feet. The American officials charged that Soviet MiGs had made "menacing passes" close to the transport. Soviet Embassy officials charged that the American flight had been intended to "poison" the atmosphere for forthcoming East-West talks on Germany. [See p. 113B1]

Britain Backs High Flights. British Foreign Secy. Lloyd told Parliament Apr. 20 that Britain supported the U.S.' exercise of its right to send high-altitude flights to Berlin "from time to time as necessary." Lloyd said that British views on the flights had been transmitted to the U.S. He held that it was "the responsibility of the individual Allied Govts. to decide what orders should be given to . . . their aircraft flying along the [Berlin] corridors."

Lloyd's statement was made in answer to protests by Laborites & leading British newspapers Apr. 16-19. They charged the Berlin high-altitude flights had been ordered by the U.S. Defense Dept. to force the State Dept., the Eisenhower Admin. & Western allies to support strong REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

* When replying to U.S. delegate James J. Wadsworth's demands for an answer to the American test ban proposal, originally offered to the conference Apr. 13, Tsarapkin said at the Geneva meeting Apr. 20 that the proposal had been made to Russia in a message from Pres. Eisenhower and now was being considered by the Soviet Govt. Tsarapkin later told reporters that he had been mistaken, then denied having made any reference to the message.



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military policies during the Berlin crisis. Laborite Harold Davies demanded Apr. 19 that the U.S. take action to assure "that these threats of war are repudiated and the generals are kept under control."

State Dept. officials expressed "dis-may" Apr. 17 at "the attitude expressed in [British] news stories of timidity toward anything we do in the maintenance of our rights in Berlin." They asserted that Pres. Eisenhower personally had approved the use of C-130 transports on the Berlin air routes. Spokesman Lincoln White told newsmen that "there is Govt.-wide approval of the use of C-130s into & out of Berlin." He denied British contentions that the use of these planes at high altitudes constituted "a provocation to Russia."

White confirmed Apr. 20 that then-Actg. State Secy. Herter & British Foreign Secy. Lloyd had discussed the Berlin flights during recent NATO Council meetings in Washington. But White denied that Britain had objected to the American action. British newspapers had said that Herter had assured Lloyd the flights would be stopped to avoid provocation of incidents in the Berlin air corridors.

Macmillan Vs. Appeasement. Prime Min. Macmillan told a Conservative Party rally in London Apr. 18 that Britain would seek "pacification by negotiation & reasonable agreement" but would not "yield to pressure or follow the path of what used to be called appeasement" in projected East-West talks on Germany.

Macmillan, apparently seeking to curb criticism of Britain's alleged willingness to compromise with Soviet demands on Germany, declared that the Western Allies "shall soon reach an agreed . . . position for the difficult period of negotiation which lies ahead." Indicating a less positive belief that the East-West foreign ministers' conference would result in a heads of Govt. meeting, Macmillan said that "we may, I hope, reach the summit conference."

Macmillan said that the West should aim at a summit meeting designed "not as a single effort to solve all these problems . . . but rather as the beginning of a series [of talks] which could bit by bit unravel . . . some of these difficulties." [See pp. 105D3-106E1, 97D-F2, 90A1-D2]

(British delegates to the U.S.-British-French-West German working group on German unity were reported Apr. 21 to have urged Western acceptance of British plans for a central European troop "freeze" as part of a broad plan for German unification. Other Western delegates were said to have agreed to accept the plan on condition that it be limited to inspection of Eastern & Western forces currently in central Europe and not require immediate reduction of these forces or their armaments.) [See pp. 105D3-106A1]

British-French Talks. French Premier Michel Debré & Foreign Min. Couve de Murville met with Prime Min. Macmillan & Foreign Secy. Lloyd in London Apr. 13-14 for discussion

of unified Western policies to be followed in forthcoming East-West negotiations on Germany.

Debré told newsmen Apr. 14 that he & Macmillan had reached "profound agreement" on the responsibility of Britain & France for maintaining "the cause of coexistence" with the USSR. Macmillan, reportedly anxious to ease French & West German suspicions of the USSR's willingness to negotiate settlement of the German problem, was said to have urged French support for specific, negotiable Western proposals for presentation to the USSR in East-West foreign ministers' talks. Debré, however, was not known to have retreated from prior French declarations that the Western position in Berlin & Germany was not negotiable.

British Foreign Secy. Lloyd denied Apr. 14 that Macmillan had abandoned British proposals for a "freeze" of Soviet & Western forces in central Europe. He told the House of Commons Apr. 15 that Britain still considered its plans for creation of "agreed zones in which there would be inspection & ceilings upon armaments" as of "great value."

Macmillan European Talks. Prime Min. Macmillan had visited Paris & Bonn in March in efforts to persuade French & West German leaders that his Moscow talks with Soviet Premier Khrushchev had shown Khrushchev prepared to negotiate a German settlement with the West.

(Macmillan, addressing a Belfast rally following his return from the USSR, had declared Mar. 6 that the "great gain" of his Moscow visit was the "general agreement on both sides that we should not talk under the threat of an ultimatum but we should pursue the path of negotiation." He conceded that he & Khrushchev held "very different" views on "the great issues of European security, of Germany & of Berlin," but he asserted that Soviet leaders had shown awareness that the USSR's economic progress would be "utterly jeopardized" by any conflict arising over Germany.) [See pp. 65C2-66A1]

Macmillan & Foreign Secy. Lloyd conferred in Paris Mar. 9-10 with French Pres. de Gaulle, Premier Debré & Foreign Min. Couve de Murville and reached broad agreement that a unified western approach to Soviet demands on Germany could not entail the surrender of Allied rights in Berlin or the Western position in Germany. But Macmillan was said to have failed in efforts to win French support for British proposals for a central European troop freeze despite assurances that the plan would require only a thinning out of NATO forces.

Macmillan & Lloyd flew to Bonn for meetings Mar. 12-13 with West German Chancellor Adenauer & Foreign Min. Brentano. Adenauer & Macmillan professed to have reached full agreement on requirements for Western policy at forthcoming talks on Germany, but Adenauer was said to have made clear his opposition to any agreement which would be based on

reduction of Western forces in Europe. The West German leaders reportedly told Macmillan that any plan for disengagement or limitation of forces in Europe would be acceptable only as part of a broad disarmament agreement which included substantial areas of the USSR.

Bonn-British Rift. Adenauer denied Mar. 15 that he had attempted to persuade Macmillan to drop British policies aimed at compromising with the USSR by agreeing to a new status for West Berlin and a freeze on NATO & Warsaw Pact forces. Adenauer told a Hanover CDU rally that he was "not so mad as to think that I can influence British policy." But he made clear that as "long as we run the [West German] Govt. there will be no dictated peace for the Federal Republic but only a peace treaty concluded on a voluntary basis."

The Bonn Foreign Ministry disclosed Mar. 23 that West German Amb.-to-Britain Hans-Heinrich von Herwarth had been ordered to ask for official clarification of the British proposal for a military freeze in central Europe. The British Foreign Office said Mar. 24 that West Germany had been informed that the proposal did not yet constitute official British policy.

Macmillan reassured Adenauer in a personal message Mar. 25 that Britain would not advocate any central European military agreement with the USSR which would be damaging to West German security. He also told Adenauer that Britain was not pressing for Western acceptance of German reunification proposals based on recognition of East Germany. But Adenauer was described as convinced that Macmillan had urged Pres. Eisenhower to offer Russia an agreement forbidding West German armed forces to acquire nuclear weapons. [See p. 90A1-E2]

Macmillan, replying Apr. 9 to Laborite leader Hugh Gaitskell's suggestion that the nuclear arming of West Germany be delayed until after forthcoming East-West talks, rejected any action which would discriminate against the equipping of NATO troops because of their nationality. However, Macmillan conceded to Parliament that he had been shocked by the "utterly surprising" anti-British tone of Adenauer's Apr. 8 speech to the German people. [See p. 105E2]

French-German Talks. Chancellor Adenauer & Pres. de Gaulle had conferred near Paris Mar. 4 to align French-West German opposition to any substantial concession to the USSR on Germany. The meeting resulted in what was described as a French-West German "axis" opposed to flexibility in forthcoming East-

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West talks and to proposals, primarily advanced by Britain, for the disengagement of NATO & Warsaw Pact forces in Europe. De Gaulle was said to have backed Adenauer's rejection of any proposed East-West agreement on Germany which depended on revision of the current status of Berlin, recognition of East Germany or the withdrawal of West Germany from NATO.

Bonn press chief Felix von Eckardt told reporters Mar. 6 that France & West Germany had agreed to reject "all plans of disengagement" of Western & Soviet forces in Europe. Von Eckardt asserted that it was "the task of the West to resist these [Soviet] attempts" to divide the Western powers by repeated offers of bilateral non-aggression pacts with selected Western nations. [See p. 57D2]

De Gaulle Views. Addressing the first press conference ever held by a French president, Gen. de Gaulle expressed his support Mar. 25 for an East-West summit conference to settle the German problem and launch a joint East-West program of economic development for poverty-stricken areas of the world.

De Gaulle, addressing 650 French & foreign correspondents in Paris, called on those "who live between the Atlantic & the Urals" to "establish, all together," a "fraternal organization which will lend its hand to the others" of less-favored areas. He urged Western & Soviet nations to "put together a percentage of our raw materials, our manufactured goods, our food . . . scientists, technologists, economists, . . . trucks, ships, aircraft, to vanquish misery, develop the resources & help the work of less-developed peoples." De Gaulle said that he would introduce the plan for consideration by any East-West summit conference.

De Gaulle made clear, however, that French participation in a summit meeting depended upon "the elements of an accord on important points" by a prior East-West foreign ministers' conference. In so doing, he ranged France with West Germany and the U.S. against British views that a summit meeting should be held even if the foreign ministers' conference failed to show progress toward agreement on major East-West problems.

Other major French policies were stated by de Gaulle in these terms:

- France & Germany, "2 old adversaries who have given up fighting & destroying each other . . . have resolved to cooperate." "Germany as she is in no way threatens us;" on the contrary, "with her capabilities, her energy, her resources, she constitutes an essential element of the life & progress of Europe & the whole world." "We shall . . . support nothing which would . . . lead the German people to despair or to compromise its peaceful future."

- France was "not prepared to recognize this [East German] regime as a sovereign & independent state because it could not . . . exist except

by virtue of the Soviet occupation & . . . an implacable dictatorship." France would support the "reunion of the 2 parts into a single Germany which would be entirely free . . . provided that they do not call into question their present frontiers in the west, the east, the north & the south & that they move toward integrating themselves . . . in a contractual organization of all Europe."

- France was opposed to proposals for "disengagement" or for "turning Germany into a neutralized territory." An acceptable disarmament plan must "cover an area deep enough & large enough for France to be covered & not [left militarily] . . . exposed." An effective East-West disarmament zone must extend "as near to the Urals as it is to the Atlantic" to maintain the existing strategic balance between NATO & Warsaw Pact forces.

(Questioned as to the withdrawal of the French Mediterranean Fleet from NATO control in wartime, de Gaulle defended the action on grounds that NATO's "zone of action" did "not extend south of the Mediterranean" to areas of the Middle East, Africa and the Red Sea in which major French defense commitments were

situated. He noted that Britain & the U.S. had maintained their principal naval & nuclear bomber forces outside NATO. He pledged that the French action would not prevent the fleet "from taking part in . . . [a] common battle in the Mediterranean.") [See p. 91F1]

(A West German Govt. statement objected Mar. 26 to de Gaulle's apparent acceptance of the Oder-Neisse line as Germany's permanent eastern frontier. West Germany reiterated its pledge not to seek "resolution of the border problem by force," but it made clear it would demand discussion of former Germany territories annexed by Poland in any negotiations for a German peace treaty.) [See p. 73C3]

(Italian Premier Antonio Segni & Foreign Min. Giuseppe Pella met with de Gaulle in Paris Mar. 20 and told newsmen that he had pledged French support for the inclusion of Italy in broadened East-West talks on Germany. Segni declared Italy's opposition "to neutralization, demilitarization & various forms of disengagement without [the] counterbalance of security" for Western Europe. Segni & Pella returned to Rome Mar. 22 from talks in London & Bonn.)

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Herter Replaces Dulles. Christian Archibald Herter, 64, was designated by Pres. Eisenhower Apr. 18 to succeed John Foster Dulles as Secretary of State. Herter had been State Under Secretary since Feb. 1957. He was sworn in as Secretary at the White House Apr. 21.

The President introduced Herter Apr. 18 as Dulles' successor in a press conference at Augusta (Ga.) Natl. Club, the President's vacation headquarters. Herter had undergone a physical examination Apr. 15 by Dr. Charles W. Wainwright of Johns Hopkins U. (Baltimore), a specialist on arthritis, to verify that an arthritic condition of the hips afflicting Herter would not interfere with his work as State Secretary. Herter said Apr. 18 that the ailment caused him trouble only when "standing for a long time or walking considerable distances"; otherwise he could "move along very comfortably" with the aid of arm crutches.

The U.S. Senate acted with exceptional speed to confirm Herter's nomination Apr. 21 by a 93-0 vote. (5 absent Senators also had indicated their approval of Herter.) The Senate waived a rule requiring a minimum 7-day interval between introduction & confirmation of a Presidential appointment. Herter was confirmed in 4½ hours, the procedure including his brief appearance before the Senate Foreign Relations Com. Committee chairman J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.) and Democratic majority leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) both called for speedy confirmation of Herter as a bipartisan demonstration of the Senate's high regard for Herter personally and the support he commanded as Secretary of State.

(Senate Republicans led by minority leader Everett M. Dirksen [Ill.] were reported Apr. 20 to have shelved a proposal that the Senate vote ex-State Secy. John Foster Dulles a special gold medal for his public service. Senate Democratic leaders, including Forgn. Relations Com. Chrmn. Fulbright, were said to have made a counter-proposal that Dean G. Acheson & Gen. George C. Marshall, who served as State Secretaries during the Truman Admin., receive the same award.)

Facts on Herter: Born Mar. 28, 1895 in Paris. Son of Albert & Adele Herter, successful American artists. Attended Browning prep school (N.Y.), Harvard, Columbia U., N.Y. School of



Wide World
HERTER

Fine & Applied Arts, planned to become architect. Turned instead to diplomatic work as U.S. Embassy employee in Berlin 1916, Brussels 1917-18; rejected for World War I military service because of height (6' 5") & light weight. Colleague of Dulles on U.S. mission to Versailles peace conference 1919; aide to Herbert Hoover in relief mission work in Germany & Russia 1920, in Hoover's Commerce Dept. Admin. 1921-24. Settled in Boston, became Harvard lecturer on intl. affairs.

Elected to Massachusetts House of Reps. 1930; served there 12 years (speaker 1939-42). Elected to Congress 5 terms beginning 1942, headed special House committee to study Marshall Plan aid proposal 1947. Elected Massachusetts Governor 1952 & 1954. Rejected Harold E. Stassen's effort to have him displace Vice Pres. Nixon as Pres. Eisenhower's running mate in 1956 Presidential election. Succeeded Herbert Hoover Jr. as State Under Secretary in 1957. Married Mary Caroline Pratt, Standard Oil heiress, 1917; 3 sons, one daughter.

Senators Favor Aid Fund. The Senate Appropriations Com. voted Apr. 17 by 15-10 to recommend a \$200 million supplemental appropriation

for U.S. development loans to underdeveloped countries in the fiscal year ending June 30. (Pres. Eisenhower requested \$225 million. The House Appropriations Com. rejected the entire request, but the House voted Mar. 24 in favor of appropriating \$100 million.)

Space & Missile Projects. The Defense Dept. disclosed Apr. 15 that an instrument-carrying 27-inch capsule was believed to have been ejected from the Discoverer II satellite orbiting the earth Apr. 14. The capsule was thought to have landed by parachute in the North Polar region.

Establishment of a joint U.S.-Canadian research program to send exploratory rockets & earth satellites into the ionosphere over the Arctic region was announced Apr. 20 by the Natl. Aeronautics & Space Admin. in Washington.

The NASA announced Apr. 17 that a unit headed by Dr. Robert Jastrow had been set up to prepare for & carry out "scientific explorations of the moon's surface & environment." It was estimated that 4 years' time would elapse before the agency could get rockets capable of landing men on the moon.

A successful test of the rocket-separation and control mechanisms of the Polaris missile, designed for use by atomic submarines, was reported Apr. 20 at Cape Canaveral, Fla. Design improvements had been ordered after a test failed Feb. 27.

REA Loan Control Voted. The House passed by voice vote and sent to the President Apr. 15 a bill to give the administrator of the Rural Electrification Admin. (an Agri. Dept. subsidiary), rather than the Agriculture Secretary, final authority to approve or deny applications for REA loans. The measure was opposed by Republicans as a Democratic attempt to curb the authority of Agri. Secy. Ezra Taft Benson.

Negro Voter Law Upset. A provision of the 1957 federal Civil Rights Act giving the Federal Govt. the right to sue for injunctions against encroachment on Negro voting rights was ruled unconstitutional Apr. 16 by Fed. Judge T. Hoyt Davis of Macon, Ga. He held that it was "the province of the several states to protect the rights of one citizen against the wrongful practice of another person." The ruling was made on a U.S. Justice Dept. complaint that 5 registrars in Terrell Co., Ga. had kept files of white & Negro people on cards of different colors and used unfair literacy tests to disqualify Negroes.

Harry Bridges, 57, president of the Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, invoked the 5th Amendment in refusing to answer a series of questions as to his possible Communist Party affiliation during a hearing before the House Com. on Un-American Activities in Washington Apr. 21. Bridges said he previously had answered such questions in court and 5 times had been cleared when

efforts were made to deport him as a Communist. In answering questions as to union policy, Bridges said he personally would "object in every way I could" to shipment of U.S. arms to Natl. China for invasion of the Red-held Chinese mainland, and he said he regarded Nationalist leader Chiang Kai-shek as a "bum." However, he asserted, it would be up to union members to decide whether the ILWU would boycott such shipments. He denied having joined with Teamsters Pres. James R. Hoffa in plans for a worldwide transport workers' union or that he had conferred with foreign Communists, during a trip abroad this year, on how to institute a worldwide shipping boycott.

American Civil Liberties Union, in a letter to the American Bar Assn. Apr. 18, asked for reconsideration of an ABA House of Delegates recommendation (made Feb. 24) that Congress pass laws to offset recent Supreme Court decisions voiding some regulations & practices in enforcing internal security. The ACLU warned against upsetting the "precious balance" between security safeguards & the protection of individual freedom.

The ACLU opposed priority for state anti-sedition laws on grounds that such state laws had been used to "persecute unpopular opinion." The union also contended that it would be unconstitutional to revise the Smith Act to apply to all Communist groupings (not the original CP alone) and to "abstract" advocacy of violent overthrow of the government.

Veterans' pension scale for non-service-connected disability would be revised to a sliding scale of \$10 to \$100 a month, based on degree of need, rather than the present \$66.15-\$78.75 monthly scale based on age & tenure of a pension, under a bill recommended to Congress by the Veterans Admin. Apr. 15. The new scale would take effect July 1, 1960 and would not be used to reduce the pension of anyone currently on the rolls.

Atomic submarine Skipjack, reported capable of speed in excess of 20 knots at a depth of more than 400 feet, was commissioned by the U.S. Navy in Groton, Conn. Apr. 15.

Civil defense preparations throughout the U.S. were tested by a 30-minute mock air raid alarm Apr. 16.

Ex-Pres. Harry S. Truman's birthplace, a 6-room white frame house in Lamar, Mo. purchased by the United Auto Workers union for conversion into a Missouri state shrine, was presented to the Missouri State Park Board in ceremonies held Apr. 18.

FOREIGN

Tibet

Lama Accuses Red China. The exiled Dalai Lama formally charged Apr. 18 that Communist China had broken its pledges to respect Tibetan autonomy and had forced the Tibetan people to rebel against repression.

In a statement issued in his name on arrival in Tezpur, Assam State,

India, the Dalai Lama declared "categorically that he left Lhasa & Tibet and came on to India of his own free will and not under duress." The Red Chinese had contended that he was kidnapped and taken to India by Tibetan anti-Chinese rebels.

The Dalai Lama's statement—his first made publicly since his escape from Tibet—gave this version of events leading to the Tibetan revolt:

● "In 1951, under pressure of the Chinese Govt., a 17-point agreement" recognized "the suzerainty of China" in Tibet but stated that "Tibet would enjoy full autonomy," with "control of external events" in the hands of the Chinese Govt. but "no interference . . . with the Tibetan religion & customs and . . . internal administration."

● After Red Chinese troops occupied Tibet, "the Tibetan Govt. did not enjoy any measure of autonomy, even in internal matters, and the Chinese Govt. exercised full powers in Tibetan affairs." The Preparatory Com. for a Tibetan Autonomous Region, created in 1956, "had little power," and decisions in all important matters were taken by the Chinese."

● "By the end of 1955 a struggle had started in the Kham Province and this assumed serious proportions in 1956." Chinese armed forces "destroyed a large number of monasteries. Many Lamas were killed & . . . [Buddhist] monks & officials were taken & employed on the construction of roads in China."

● The Lhasa revolt began Mar. 10 when crowds, "apprehensive that some harm might be done to the Dalai Lama," "physically prevented" him from going to Chinese headquarters. "Large crowds of Tibetans went about the streets of Lhasa demonstrating against the Chinese rule in Tibet." The Dalai Lama left Lhasa after Chinese-Tibetan negotiations had failed and Chinese troops had fired on the Lama's palace Mar. 17.

The Dalai Lama, who expressed gratitude for his welcome in India, arrived Apr. 21 in Mussoorie to take up residence in exile.

Prime Min. Nehru told the Indian Parlt. Apr. 20 that the Dalai Lama would retain his prerogatives as Buddhist spiritual leader but would not be free to resume political activities while in exile in India.

Hsinhua (New China) news agency dispatches broadcast by Peiping radio Aug. 20 denounced the Dalai Lama's statement as a "crude document" and expressed doubt that it had been written by the Tibetan leader.

Chou Asks Lama's Return. Chinese Premier Chou En-lai reiterated charges Apr. 18 that the Dalai Lama had been "abducted to India." Chou expressed the hope "that he will be able to free himself from the hold of the rebels and return to the motherland."

Addressing the opening session of the 2d Chinese National People's Congress (Parlt.) in Peiping, Chou declared that China had won "a great victory" in putting down the Tibetan revolt. He said that the "Tibetan reactionary clique" responsible for

the revolt had been supported by only 20,000 Tibetans and had "suffered a shameful fiasco." He confirmed that Khamba tribesmen had crossed from Sikkim, China to aid the rebels, but he said that only some rebel "remnants" remained at large.

Chou, apparently seeking to calm Asian fears arising from suppression of the Tibetan revolt, declared that "China does not want to threaten or harm anybody, nor ask anybody to change the social-political systems they have chosen." Chou praised "the great & friendly Nehru" for his statement that India would not interfere in China's affairs. Chou declared that "with the suppression of the rebellion in Tibet," India & Red China would rebuild close ties.

Chou, apparently referring to Red Chinese border disputes with India & Burma, said that "undetermined boundary lines" could be settled by negotiations.

Rival Lama Visits Reds. The Panchen Lama arrived in Peiping Apr. 14 to attend the National Peoples' Congress. He told a welcoming dinner attended by Chou that the "great Communist Party & the [Chinese] People's Liberation Army have the unanimous support & affection of the people of Tibet." He said that the Tibetan revolt had been started by the "dregs of the nation" "in collusion with imperialists & Chiang Kai-shek bandits."

Algeria. Moslem terrorists killed at least 8 persons, wounded 80 & kidnaped 20 others, principally Moslem candidates, in attacks Apr. 19 timed to coincide with the beginning of Algerian municipal elections. The rebels had ordered Moslem Algerians to boycott French-sponsored elections. Despite appeals by Maj. Gen. Jacques Massu, French Army commander in Algeria, for Moslems to vote, only 40-50% of the electorate was reported to have cast ballots in Algiers* & other major cities. Up to 95% voter participation was reported, however, in villages & rural areas, where the predominately Moslem population voted under direct Army supervision.

French Army hq. in Algiers reported Apr. 17 that 1,600 Moslem rebels had been killed & 460 captured in a 3-week French offensive south of Oran. French casualties were said to have numbered "about 10%" of the rebel losses. [See p. 110F3]

Premier Ferhat Abbas of the rebel Algerian Provisional Govt. visited New Delhi, Karachi & Baghdad Apr. 8-21 for talks with Indian Prime Min. Nehru, Pakistani Pres. Ayub Khan & Iraqi Premier Kassem. [See p. 78G2]

Britain. Sir Winston Churchill, 84, announced Apr. 20 that he would run for re-election as Conservative MP for Woodford (northern London). [See Vol. XVIII, p. 140E1]

Queen Mother Elizabeth & Princess Margaret arrived in Rome for a private visit Apr. 20. They were granted

a private audience Apr. 22 with Pope John XXIII. [See p. 44C3]

Sir David Eccles, Board of Trade president, announced Apr. 21 that he would lead a British trade mission to Moscow in efforts to expand Anglo-Soviet commerce. (British imports from the USSR totalled £59 million [\$165.2 million] in 1958. Direct exports to the USSR totalled £23 million [\$64 million] & re-exports to the USSR were valued at £28 million [\$78.4 million], British Govt. reports showed.) [See p. 65F2]

A group of U.S., British & European investment banks announced Apr. 21 in London the formation of a cooperative Transatlantic Fund aimed at increasing American investments in Commonwealth & European Economic Community countries. The fund was to be managed from Ottawa, Canada.

Ceylon. Prime Min. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike proposed Apr. 19 that Ceylon abandon its British-type Parliamentary & cabinet system and reintroduce an elective executive-committee form of government used in Ceylon before 1947. Bandaranaike said the British system produced a party dictatorship in multi-racial countries. He asserted that its continued use could lead to military dictatorship in Ceylon. [See pp. 86B1, 78G3]

Cyprus. Archbishop Makarios appealed to Greek Cypriots Apr. 19 to halt incidents in which several British soliders & civilians recently had been attacked by students. [See p. 78G1]

France. Pres. de Gaulle returned to Paris Apr. 19 from a 4-day speaking tour of central & eastern France. Addressing a rally in Montlucon, de Gaulle had pledged Apr. 17 that Algeria was entering "a period when peace—and you know of which peace I speak—and liberty are going to be assured." [See p. 103C1]

French Amb.-to-Japan Armand Bérard was appointed Apr. 19 to succeed Guillaume Georges-Picot as French delegate to the UN.

Jean Rostand, 64, biologist & writer, was elected Apr. 16 to fill the late Edouard Herriot's seat in the 40-member French Academy. [See Vol. XVII, p. 103B2]

French Community. The African Democratic Rally, led by Félix Houphouët-Boigny, won all 100 seats in the Ivory Coast Assembly in uncontested general elections Apr. 12. Opposition leader Camille Adam had been expelled from the Ivory Coast in 1958. [See pp. 45B2, 13F1; Vol. XVIII, 401G1]

Premier Hassan Gouled of the French Somaliland territorial government was elected Apr. 19 to the territory's seat in the French National Assembly. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 418E1]

Ghana. The Kaiser Engineering Corp. advised Ghana Apr. 14 that the first phase of construction of the dormant Volta River hydroelectric project could be completed at a cost of £50 million (\$140 million). [See Vol. XVIII, p. 83C1]

Greece. Government controls re-

portedly were placed on imports from Western countries Apr. 17 in order to encourage barter trade with Eastern Europe and reduce the Greek foreign trade gap. (Greek imports totalled \$500 million, exports only \$242 million, in 1958.) [See Vol. XVIII, p. 58D3]

Guinea. A Polish freighter arrived in Conakry Apr. 17 with the 3d cargo of Czech military & farm equipment to be given to the Guinea Govt. [See p. 120F1]

India. A one-year agreement on division of the Indus River & its tributaries for irrigation purposes was announced Apr. 18 by the Indian & Pakistani Govts. The accord, negotiated through the Intl. Bank for Reconstruction & Development and signed in Washington, confirmed India's right to additional waters from the eastern (Ravi, Beas & Sutlej) tributaries of the Indus, Pakistan was given dominant rights in the western (Chenab & Jhelum) Indus tributaries. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 105G3, 40F3]

A Ford Foundation report issued Apr. 20 by the Food & Agriculture and Community Development Ministries warned that Indian food production must be increased by 57% (from 70 million to 110 million tons) by 1965 to feed an estimated 480 million Indians. Based on a survey headed by Dr. Sherman E. Johnson of the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, the report asserted that the food increase was feasible and warned that if it was not attained, "no conceivable program of imports or rationing can meet a crisis of this magnitude." [See pp. 45D1, 14E1, A2]

Soviet Amb.-to-India Pantaleimon K. Ponomarenko was replaced Apr. 21 by ex-Amb. Ivan Benediktov. [See Vol. XIII, p. 303A2]

Indonesia. Pres. Sukarno called on the Indonesian Constituent Assembly Apr. 22 to inaugurate a program of socialist reconstruction & "guided democracy" which would eliminate capitalism in Indonesia. He demanded formation of a new Parliament which would reduce the number of political parties and draw 30% to 50% of its deputies from "functional groups," including the Army & labor. He urged creation of a 5-year cabinet which would rule Indonesia "without interference of opposition as conceived by the system of liberal democracy." [See pp. 70C2, 45A3]

Israel. Brig. Yitzhak Rabin was appointed Army Chief of Operations and Col. Haim Herzog was named Army Intelligence chief in a high-command shakeup disclosed Apr. 20. [See p. 120B2]

Italy. The Southern Italy Development Fund obtained \$70 million in foreign loans Apr. 22, including \$20 million each from the Intl. Bank for Reconstruction & Development and the European (Economic Community) Investment Bank, and \$30 million from U.S. banks & bond sales. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 83A2]

Kenya. Jomo Kenyatta & 4 other alleged Mau Mau leaders were freed from prison Apr. 14 after serving 5

* 14 rightwing anti-de Gaulle extremists & 14 Gaullists were elected to seats on the 75-member Algiers Municipal Council. Other Algiers candidates represented purely local interests.

years of their 7-year sentences. Kenyatta, Bildad Kaggia, Fred Kubal, Paul Ngei & Kungu Karumba immediately were placed under forced residence in the Lodar area of Kenya's remote Northern Province. [See p. 111C3; Vol. XIII, p. 134H]

Addressing an Africa Freedom Day rally in New York, Kenya nationalist leader Tom Mboya called Apr. 15 for an "internationalism of democracy" to bring freedom & prosperity to all parts of the world. Deriding charges that African freedom entailed a "risk of communism," Mboya said that if Africa's current rulers practiced "the democracy that they preach, they would have nothing to fear from communism." [See p. 120E2]

Korea. Pres. Syngman Rhee told a Seoul news conference Apr. 15 that he would run for a 4th term as South Korean president in order to "fulfill my lifelong desire" to win a free & reunified Korea. [See pp. 94G3, 39F2]

Malaya. An agreement signed in Kuala Lumpur Apr. 21 under the Mutual Security Act guaranteed private U.S. investors against expropriation or nationalization. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 411B1]

Pakistan. The Pakistan Times newspaper group, publishers of 4 influential papers, was seized by the government Apr. 18 on charges of accepting funds & guidance from foreign (presumably Soviet) sources. The chain's management, headed by Times Chmrn. Mian Iftikharuddin, a founding member of the leftist Natl. Awami Party, was placed under a government administrator. [See p. 71C1]

Pres. Sardar Mohammed Ibrahim Khan of the Pakistani region of Kashmir resigned Apr. 19.

Poland. Warsaw newspapers charged Apr. 16 that Pope John XXIII had "yielded to the pressure of pro-German circles" in the Vatican and secretly was supporting West German claims to former German territory now incorporated in western Poland. [See p. 46C2]

Portugal. Lt. Gen. Humberto Delgado, defeated opposition candidate for the Portuguese presidency, left asylum in the Brazilian Embassy in Lisbon Apr. 20 and was flown to exile in Brazil. [See p. 14E3]

The advisory Portuguese Corporate Chamber Apr. 14 approved the replacement of popular presidential elections with an indirect electoral college. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 270F1]

Red China. Premier Chou En-lai told the opening session of the 2d National People's Congress (Parlt.) in Peiping Apr. 18 that Communist China had achieved "phenomenal" economic successes in 1958, increasing the value of its industrial & farm output by 65%.

Chou asserted that Red China would carry out a "continued big leap forward" in 1959 designed to increase national industrial & farm product values by 40% to a total of \$121 billion. Chou emphasized that strengthened central control of industry & farms was the most important pre-

requisite for fulfillment of "great leap" production goals. He called for creation of a central production inspection system to check on factory fulfillment of production goals.

(The State Statistical Bureau reported Apr. 15 that Chinese industry & agriculture had overfulfilled all 1958 goals except those set for cotton textiles. 1958 production figures: steel—11,080,000 tons; pig iron—13,690,000 tons; coal—double 1957 output; cotton—3,319,000 tons; cotton textiles—6.175 billion yards; grains—375 million tons; irrigation—80 million acres; reforestation—66 million acres. Western sources generally considered the production claims inflated.) [See p. 5F3; Vol. XVIII, 40B2]

A 52 billion yuan (\$20.8 billion) 1959 budget was presented to the Peiping Congress Apr. 21 by Finance Min. Li Hsien-nien & Deputy Premier Li Fu-chun, State Planning Comm. chairman. The budget contained a 16% increase to 5.8 billion yuan (\$2.3 billion) in defense expenditures and set the following Red Chinese production goals for 1959 (% increase over 1958 in parentheses): steel—18 million tons (66.6%); coal—380 million tons (40%); grain—525 million tons (40%); raw cotton—5 million tons (50%); producer goods—98 billion yuan; consumer goods—67 billion yuan; pig iron—23 million tons; electricity—40 billion kw.; chemical fertilizer—1.3 to 1.5 million tons. (The 1959 budget estimated that China's agricultural communes would provide 5,877,130,000 yuan or 11.3% of state revenues. The budget allocated one billion yuan to subsidization of lagging communes and reduced the agricultural tax from 7% to 5.2%.)

The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, an all-party advisory group on domestic policies, met in Peiping Apr. 17 and renamed several purged rightist leaders to secondary Conference posts. Attending the session were ex-Food Min. Chang Nai-chi, ex-Timber Min. Lo Lung-chi, ex-Communications Min. Chang Po-chun & ex-Gen. Lung Yun. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 402F3, 40G1, 23A2; XVII, 203C1]

Rumania. Min.-to-U.S. Silviu Brucan was reported Apr. 17 to have offered to renew negotiations on Rumanian claims to \$25 million worth of war assets seized by the U.S. during World War II & an undisclosed amount of U.S. claims for Rumanian nationalization of U.S.-owned property. [See p. 71G1]

Local Govt. Min. Petre Costache was dismissed from the Rumanian cabinet Apr. 21.

Singapore. Mayor Ong Eng Guan & 13 other members of the leftist People's Action Party resigned from the Singapore City Council Apr. 18, presumably to run for election to the colony's National Assembly. Local Govt. Min. Dato Abdul Hamid bin Jumat assumed Ong's post Apr. 18 but was forced to resign from the Council the next day by leftist members of his United Malays' National Org. The Malay ethnic party opposed People's Action Party plans to win control of the Singapore Assem-

bly and abolish the City Council. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 247C2]

Soviet Union. Nikolai G. Ignatov was elected Apr. 16 to succeed Mikhail P. Tarasov as chairman of the Russian Republic's Supreme Soviet (an office equivalent to republican president). [See p. 120E3]

The U.S. State Dept. confirmed Apr. 21 that it had rejected offers by Soviet Deputy Culture Min. Nikolai N. Danilov to bring the Red Army Chorus & Dance Ensemble to the U.S. Spokesmen expressed fears that the uniformed military chorus would be the object of demonstrations by anti-Soviet refugees in the U.S.

The N.Y. Times reported Apr. 16 that Igor Moiseyev, director of a Soviet dance group that had appeared in the U.S., had been reprimanded for his enthusiastic accounts of American life.

1959 Lenin Prizes valued at 200,000 rubles (\$50,000 at official rates) were awarded Apr. 21 to composer Aram Khatchaturian & Prof. Vladimir Veksler, director of the Soviet bloc's Joint Inst. for Nuclear Research in Dubna, USSR. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 341B3]

South Africa. A mass treason indictment again 61 colored (mixed blood), Indian & African defendants was dismissed by a 3-judge Pretoria court Apr. 20 on grounds that it cited insufficient evidence of their alleged conspiracy to prepare "acts of violence" against the South African Govt. The court postponed the trial of 30 other defendants charged with "advocating the Marxist-Leninist doctrine of violence." [See p. 46D3; Vol. XVIII, 386B3, 341E2]

Sweden. Premier Tage Erlander declared Apr. 16 that Swedish Social Democrats planned no further social reforms after passage of an omnibus pension plan currently before Parliament. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 141D3]

Switzerland. Mme. Ida Pidoux cast a ballot Apr. 19 in a Vaud Canton local election and became the first woman voter in Swiss history. [See p. 39F3]

Tunisia. A Franco-Tunisian technical aid agreement signed Apr. 15 extended for 18 months programs under which 1,100 French teachers & 600 French technicians occupied key Tunisian civil service posts. [See p. 55G2]

Foreign Secy. Sadok Mokkadem charged Apr. 16 that French artillery based in Algeria had bombarded the Tunisian border village of Bou Jaber the previous day. [See p. 55D2]

West Germany. The Christian Democratic Union and Social Democratic Party strengthened their relative positions in state elections held Apr. 19 in Rhineland-Palatinate & Lower Saxony. CDU candidates won 48.4% of the popular vote & 51 seats in the Rhineland-Palatinate State Parlt. against 34.8% of the vote & 36 seats for the Socialists. In Lower Saxony, Socialists won 39.5% of the vote & 67 seats, the CDU 30.8% & 51 seats, the rightwing German Party 12.3% & 20 seats. The extremist German Reich Party, led by ex-Luftwaffe ace Hans Ulrich Rudel, won 5.1% of the Rhine-

land-Palatinate vote for one seat in the State Parlt. but lost its 6 seats in the Lower Saxony Parlt. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 387E1; XV, 173D3]

Frankfurt city prosecutor Heinz Wolf charged Apr. 16 that the slaying Mar. 3 of Georg Puchert, a Frankfurt businessman, had been carried out by the Red Hand, a French terrorist group said to be operating against Algerian rebel agents in West Germany. Puchert was said to have arranged for rebel arms shipments. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 368F3]

Pres. Theodor Heuss assured the American Jewish Com. Apr. 16 that "anti-semitism has no place in the [West German] political domain." He said its apparent renaissance would be fought through education of German youth. [See p. 31G1]

The West German Assn. of Expelled Persons, claiming to represent 2,500,000 persons expelled from former German territories east of the Oder-Neisse line, demanded Apr. 15 that any German peace treaty recognize the refugees' right to return to their homes. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 83B1]

Yugoslavia. Pres. Tito, addressing a Belgrade rally marking the 40th anniversary of the Yugoslav Communist Party, charged Apr. 19 that Stalin had liquidated more than 100 Yugoslav Communist leaders who had taken refuge in the USSR before World War II. Tito denounced efforts to force Yugoslavia into the Soviet bloc and charged that the USSR's industrial decentralization program had copied the "revisionist ideas for which Yugoslavia was . . . attacked." [See pp. 79E3, 35G1]

Slovenian demonstrations against alleged Austrian suppression of Slovenian language & culture were reported to have taken place in Maribor, Yugoslavia Apr. 15. [See p. 78C3]

Zivko Vnuk, Belgrade editor dismissed for supporting views of imprisoned ex-Vice Pres. Milovan Djilas, was reported Apr. 20 to have been banished to an island in the Adriatic. [See Vol. XVII, p. 324A2]

LATIN AMERICA

Cuba

Castro Visits U.S. Cuban Premier Fidel Castro arrived in Washington Apr. 15 to begin an 11-day unofficial speaking tour of the eastern U.S. & Canada. Castro's decision to make the tour (to improve U.S.-Cuban relations) grew out of a Mar. 3 invitation by the Amer. Society of Newspaper Editors to address their convention in Washington. Castro lunched with then-acting State Secy. Christian A. Herter Apr. 16 and met informally for 2 hours with Vice Pres. Nixon Apr. 19.

Speaking in English to the ASNE convention Apr. 17, Castro reiterated that (1) his regime had executed only those guilty of war crimes (total executions unofficially listed at 509 Apr. 15), (2) he had no intention of abrogating the agreement under which the U.S. maintained the Guantanamo Naval Base, (3) Cuba would maintain membership in the 21-mem-

ber Inter-American Mutual Defense pact, (4) Cuba would not confiscate foreign private industry but sought investments by foreign investors, and (5) Cuba did not want U.S. aid but would welcome more trade. He denied that his regime was Communist-influenced.

At the National Press Club in Washington Apr. 20, Castro said that agrarian reform was the next step to be taken in the Cuban revolution. He declared that uncultivated or badly cultivated land would be "legally expropriated" to create an internal market and provide employment for 700,000 people. He also spoke informally Apr. 20 to members of the U.S. Senate Forgn. Relations & House Forgn. Affairs Coms. Throughout Castro's Washington stay he was hailed by crowds of well-wishers and picketed by 3 groups of allegedly pro-Batista adherents. Numerous death threats against him were received over the telephone by security guards assigned to him, but no actual attempts to assassinate him were reported.

In an interview over NBC-TV's "Meet the Press" Apr. 19, Castro denied statements, attributed to him, that Cuba would remain neutral in the event of a conflict between the West & the Soviet Union. He said that his heart belonged with the democracies and denied that his brother, Raul, or Raul's wife, Vilma, were Communists. He added that general elections would be held in Cuba within 4 years, but he observed that "real democracy is not possible for hungry people." "Free elections" without the benefit of opposition parties would result only in a return to "oligarchy & tyranny," he said.

Castro arrived in New York Apr. 21 after making an overnight visit to Princeton U. where he spoke Apr. 20 at a seminar on American civilization and chatted privately with ex-State Secy. Dean Acheson at a reception given by N.J. Gov. Robert Meyner.

Nye Freed. Alan Robert Nye, ex-U.S. Navy pilot of Whiting, Ind., was sentenced to death Apr. 12 by a military court in Havana on charges of having plotted to kill Fidel Castro. The court then suspended Nye's sentence on condition that he leave Cuba within 48 hours. He was warned that he would be executed if he returned to Cuba. Imprisoned since January, Nye had steadfastly maintained his innocence. He flew Apr. 12 to New Orleans. [See p. 47E2]

Airliner Diverted. A domestic Cuban airliner with 19 passengers aboard, bound from Havana to the Isle of Pines, was seized in flight Apr. 16 by 4 Cuban gunmen who forced the pilot to fly them to Miami where they sought political asylum. They had attempted to get the pilot to fly to the Dominican Republic but he protested that he lacked sufficient gasoline to do so. American border patrolmen seized the 4 gunmen as they landed in Miami. The 4 (Leonardo Serrate and brothers Alfredo, Rolando & Jesus Mason y Sanchez)

said they had been members of the Batista forces and had escaped La Cabana Fortress while awaiting execution.

Batista Aides Leave. Ex-Premier Jorge Garcia Montes, ex-Defense Min. Santiago Verdeja Neyra, ex-Labor Min. José Suarez Rivas, ex-Communications Min. Alberto Garcia Valdes and ex-Sen. Guillermo Aquilera Sanchez were allowed to leave Cuba for Colombia Mar. 14 on safe-conduct passes. All 5 had taken refuge in the Colombian Embassy in Havana and thus escaped trial by the Castro revolutionary government. [See p. 79G3]

Panama. Dame Margot Fonteyn, 39, British ballerina, was arrested Apr. 20 in connection with an alleged revolutionary plot by her husband, Dr. Roberto Arias, 41. After being held for questioning for about 30 hours she was placed aboard an airliner Apr. 22 and flew to New York. Arias, ex-ambassador to Britain and son of ex-Pres. Harmodia Arias, was charged with plotting an attack on the National Guard post at Chorrera. The couple had been aboard their fishing launch Nola, which allegedly was engaged in the raising of a sunken arms-filled vessel in the Gulf of Panama. Arias was reported to have transferred to a shrimp boat after a warrant for his arrest was issued Apr. 18-19 by Col. Bolivar Vallarino of the National Guard. Dame Margot arrived in Balboa alone on the Nola. Arias was reported Apr. 22 to have landed in Panama near Santa Clara.

Anibal Illueca, an attorney and brother of Panamanian UN delegate Jorge E. Illueca, was arrested Apr. 19 after a cache of 15 semi-automatic rifles & 3,000 rounds of ammunition were found in his home.

Col. Vallarino reported Mar. 3 that a revolutionary plot had been crushed by the arrest of 30 soldiers directed by ex-Mayor Miguel Angel Ordonez, ex-City Councilman David Abad and La Nacion newspaperman Carlos Calzadilla of Panama City. The arrest of ex-Labor & Health Min. Sergio Gonzalez Ruis and El Dia editor Ramon H. Jurado was reported the same day. [See p. 63C3]

OBITUARIES

Brig. Gen. Avery DeLano Andrews, 95, asst. chief of staff to Gen. Pershing during World War I, NYC police chief 1895-98; Apr. 19 in Winter Park, Fla.

Julius Howland Barnes, 86, pres. U.S. Chamber of Commerce 1921-24, wheat expert, U.S. Wheat Dir. 1919-20, a leading advocate of St. Lawrence seaway & power project; Apr. 17 in Duluth, Minn.

John E. Bassill, 62, pres. Amer. Enka Corp. (textile mfrs.); Apr. 18 in N.Y. of heart attack.

Henry Platt Bristol, 70, pres. Bristol-Myers Co. (manufacturing chemists) 1928-49; Apr. 14 in New York.

Grace Lincoln Hall Brosseau, 87, pres.-gen. Daughters of the Amer.



Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended April 18

FINANCE

U.S. Treasury—

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Monetary gold stocks	*\$20,440	*\$20,442	*\$22,199
N.Y. currency circulation	*\$31,365	*\$31,280	*\$30,733

Banks

Com'l & ind'l loans\$	*\$30,432	*\$30,589	*\$30,131
Agricultural loans	*\$589	*\$583	*\$458
N.Y. bank clearings	\$13,191,980,415	\$12,662,105,603	\$14,512,140,287
England note circulation	*\$2,054,742	*\$2,078,471	*\$2,025,094

N.Y. Stock Exchange—

Stock Sales (shares)	17,826,640	15,626,110	12,224,704
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	237.25	232.34	189.33
Bond sales (par value)	\$32,342,500	\$31,224,000	\$30,398,100
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	87.64	87.59	90.04

INDUSTRY:

Crude oil (bbl. daily)	b7,127,375	7,128,985	6,204,185
Soft-coal output (tons)	*6,835,000	7,920,000	6,283,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*b12,604	*12,618	*11,307
Carloadings (cars)	b618,359	590,133	521,160
Ind'l output\$§	Mar. 147	Feb. 145	Mar. 128
Steel output (tons)	11,567,000	9,602,938	6,254,622

PRICES:

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Wheat (bu.)	\$2.43¼	\$2.49¼	\$2.68¼
Corn (bu.)	\$1.59¾	\$1.60¾	\$1.62¼
Cotton (lb.)	\$36.05	\$35.95	\$36.00
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	\$35.17	\$36.50	\$32.83
Wholesale food index†	\$6.16	\$6.16	\$6.62
Weekly whisl. index (BLS)§	119.9	119.7	119.5

BUSINESS:

Dept. store sales\$§	b130	117	110
Failures (Apr. 9)‡	337	284	342

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet §1947-49=100 ¶Fed. Reserve Board ¶Member banks, 94 cities, bApr. 11 cApr. 4 dApr. 14 eRevised

Income of more than \$5,050 was realized by half the families in the U.S. in 1958 for a \$20-a-family increase over 1957, the Commerce Dept. reported Apr. 21. The report showed that 14% of all families & single persons in the U.S. had incomes of less than \$2,000 and 5% made \$10,000 or more. Median family net income was rated 1¾% higher in 1957 than in 1947. Total net U.S. farm income of \$12.1 billion this year (vs. \$18.1 billion last year) was predicted by Agri. Dept. Apr. 21.

scheduling lights-out at 9:30 instead of 10 p.m. The riot began Apr. 16 with the fatal shooting of Deputy Warden Theodore Rothe by the convicts and the stabbing of guard William Cox. 2 hostages—prison sociologist Walter Jones & a diabetic guard—were released Apr. 17, but the 21 other hostages were threatened with burning & knifing. Riot leader Jerry Myles, serving his 6th sentence for burglary, and Lee Smart, serving a murder sentence, were found dead in the prison tower by National Guardsmen when the riot was quelled Apr. 18. It was believed that Smart shot Myles, then committed suicide.

Mrs. Connie Nicholas, 45, was sentenced Apr. 16 in Indianapolis to 2 to 21 years in prison for the fatal shooting July 31, 1958 of her married lover, Forrest Teel. A jury found her guilty of manslaughter. She was freed on bail Apr. 18 pending an appeal. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 256A3]

Vito Genovese, alleged head of an international dope ring, was sentenced Apr. 13 in New York to 15 years in prison and fined \$20,000 for conspiracy to violate federal narcotics laws. Stripped of his citizenship in 1955, Genovese also became subject to deportation to his native Italy. Also sentenced as members of a narcotics-peddling ring: Vincente Gigante, 7 yrs.; Natale Evola, 10 years & \$20,000 fine; Joseph Di Palermo, 15 years & \$20,000 fine; Charles Di Palermo, 12 years; Mrs. Jean Capece, 5 years; Alfredo Aviles, 10 years; Charles Barcellona, 5 years; Daniel Lessa, 14 years; Nicholas Lessa, 12 years; Rocco Mazzei, 12 years; Carmine Polizzano, 8 years; Ralph Polizzano, 7 years; Benjamine Rodriguez, 10 years; Salvatore Santora, 20 years. [See p. 112E3]

Daniel A. Bolich, 60, ex-Asst. U.S. Tax Commissioner, & attorney Max Halperin, 74, were acquitted Apr. 17 in New York of charges that they fixed tax cases for business firms accused of fraud. [See Vol. XVII, p. 176F1]

Flooding of the Rio Negro & Uruguay River had caused an estimated 124 deaths in Argentina, Brazil & Uruguay, it was reported Apr. 21 in Buenos Aires. Damage to crops & livestock was estimated at \$60 million. [See p. 32B3]

Mexican Tigres Voladores (Flying Tigers) twin-engine C-46 plane exploded in midair Apr. 17 and crashed near the fishing village of Guayamas on the Gulf of California, killing all 26 persons aboard. Among the dead: an infant born on the plane 1½ hours before it crashed. [See p. 112F2]

William O'Dwyer's appeal from an \$8,242 income tax deficiency owed for 1949-51 was turned down Apr. 21 in Richmond, Va. by the U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals. The government had charged that the former NYC mayor and his ex-wife, Sloan Simpson, owed taxes on a \$10,000 contribution made by the Uniformed Firemen's Assn. to O'Dwyer's 1949 mayoralty campaign fund. [See Vol. XVII, p. 216D2]

Revolution 1926-29; Apr. 20 in Greenwich, Conn.

Dr. David Chapman Bull, 67, surgeon, pioneer blood transfusion specialist, founder Blood Transfusion Assn.; Apr. 18 in New York.

Marie Else Whelen Clews, 89, widow of sculptor Henry Clews Jr., founder of La Napoule Art Fndtn.-Henry Clews Meml. to foster U.S.-French art relations; Apr. 15 in La Napoule, France.

Rev. John J. Cloonan, 75, pres. St. John's U. (Brooklyn, N.Y.) 1925-31; Apr. 16 in Allentown, Pa.

Edmond D. Coblentz, 76, San Francisco Call Bulletin pblshr. 1940-50, N.Y. American pblshr. 1934-40; Apr. 16 in Sonoma, Calif.

Dr. John Lee Coulter, 78, ex-pres. North Dakota State Agri. & Mining College, U.S. Tariff Comm. member 1930-34; Apr. 16 in Washington.

Irving Cummings, 70, motion picture director, ex-B'way actor; Apr. 18 in Hollywood.

Dr. Hayim Fineman, 73, Russian-born prof. emeritus of English Literature at Temple U., aide in founding of Labor Zionist Union in Amer.; Apr. 18 in Philadelphia.

Baby Joe Gans (Gerald Slaughter), 59, light & welterweight boxer of 1930s, Golden Gloves instructor; Apr. 20 in Milwaukee of heart attack.

Charles Halton, 83, film & stage character actor; Apr. 16 in Hollywood.

Mary Sanders Hays, 82, pres. Women's Natl. Republican Club 1938-42; Apr. 16 in New York.

Walter Helfer, 62, composer, Hunter College (N.Y.) music dept. head 1938-50; Apr. 16 in N.Y. of heart attack.

Edward Johnson, 80, Canadian-born gen. mgr. of Metropolitan Opera (N.Y.) 1935-50, leading tenor there 1922-35; Mar. 20 in Guelph, Ont.

Kate McComb, 87, stage, radio & TV character actress; Apr. 15 in N.Y.

Pierrepont Burt Noyes, 88, pres. of Oneida Ltd. (silverware mfrs.) 1910-50, author, son of John H. Noyes (founder of 19th-century experimental Oneida [N.Y.] community); Apr. 15 in Oneida.

George Owen, 87, yacht designer, MIT naval architecture; Apr. 21 in Newton Center, Mass.

Dr. Julius Schuelein, 77, German-born chemist who pioneered in development of food & vitamin products from brewers yeast; Apr. 20 in N.Y.

Sir Usha Nath Sen, 79, ex-dir. of Associated Press of India; Apr. 20 in New Delhi.

Alfred N. Steele, 57, head of Pepsi Cola Co. (pres. 1950, bd. chrmn. since 1955), husband of actress Joan Crawford; Apr. 19 in New York of heart attack.

Richard Sterling (Alfred G. Leggett), 78, character actor who appeared on B'way in "Life With Father" throughout its 7-yr. run (1939-46); Apr. 15 in Douglaston, N.Y.

Thaddeus Sztybel, 61, mng. ed. of N.Y. Polish language newspaper Nowy Swiat; Apr. 13 in New York of heart attack.

Herbert W. Voorhees, 57, pres. N.J. Farm Bureau, pres. Farm Family Life Ins. Co.; Apr. 21 in New Brunswick, N.J. of auto accident injuries.

MISCELLANEOUS

Prison rebellion staged by inmates of one cell block in Montana State Prison, Deer Lodge, ended Apr. 18 after National Guardsmen, firing bazookas & machine guns, stormed the prison to release 21 hostages.

The uprising was said to have been touched off by prisoner dissatisfaction with TV watching time and an order